REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,207.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

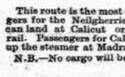
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	23	
" Carwar	24	Leave Colombo 1
" Mangalore	26	" Negapatam 5
" Cannanore	27	" Pondicherry 6
" Tellicherry	27	" Madras 8
" Calicut	28	" Coconada 10
" Beypore	28	" Vizagapatam 11
" Cochin	29	" Bimlipatam 11
" Allepey	31	" Gopanlpore 12
" Tuticorin	31	" False Point 13
		Arrive CALCUTTA 15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,122 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH 3
" Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao 3
Arrive Guadur	20	" Bushire 5
" Muscat	22	" Linga 10
" Bunder Abbas	24	" Bunder Abbas 12
" Linga	26	" Muscat 14
" Bushire	28	" Guadur 16
" Fao	30	Leave Kurrachee 19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY 22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

" WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, will be de-patched on the 22nd March. She has accommodation (amidships) for a few First-class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Como	1500	tons, to sail about	25th March.
Palermo	1500	"	" 12th April.
Urbino	1535	"	" 18th "
Othello	3000	"	" 12th May.
Walsano	1900	"	" Middle May.

And other Steamers.

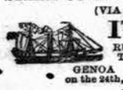
For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	32	26	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	58	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,308 Tons, 600 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 16th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARETUSA, about the 16th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£30 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles, is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Trieste, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for the service, and have every regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have Cabin Baggage forwarded to that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 40s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of luggage through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class	£19
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 3 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

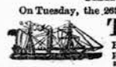
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,610 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer. Per Canal Steamer.

To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, and carrying a Surgeon will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	" 30
To Malta	" 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

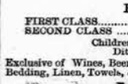
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES :

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28

Children under 10—Half Fare
Ditto 3—Free

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 10th, " CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffrey, Commander.

April 20th, " EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, " BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. .....

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped* FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20 ; No. 2, Rs. 28 ; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application. The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

TIME-PIECES.

" OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

" SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

" MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, best electro-plated and porcelain wares, valuable books, choice plants, carriages, horses, &c., &c. at Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, the whole of the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c. belonging to the late W. H. Thacker, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPNAY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET,

NOTICE.

The AUCTION SALE of the following BARODA JEWELLERY will positively take place This day FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

HIGH COURT.

Suits Nos. 410 and 411 of 1868,

Harrivullubdass Cullliandas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Gotumchund Manockchund, Bhaichund Vurdman, Amichund Manockchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Vooleepdas Kissendas ..... Defendants.

This day FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 3 P.M. Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Receiver in the above Suits, the following articles of Jewellery :—

1 Ruby Ring.
1 very handsome Ring, large Ruby of first water, weighing about 4 Rutties, set with Brilliants.
1 Diamond Ring weighing about 10 to 11 Rutties.
1 Large Pearl, weighing about 233 Chow.
1 Loose Large Diamond, about 7¼ Rutties.
1 ditto ditto 6 ditto.
1 ditto ditto 4½ ditto.
1 ditto ditto 3½ ditto.
1 ditto ditto 3½ ditto.
1 Diamond Brooch, Brilliants of first water.

Also, at the same time and place, will be submitted by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., by order of the Official Assignee, in re different Insolvents, various Ornaments of Gold and Si ver.

Also, Brilliant, Ruby, and Semneerhar Rings, Brilliant Earrings, &c., pairs of Ruby and first water Diamond Earrings, Diamond Balces, Pandree, and Tipa, Pearl Nose-ring and Balces, Pearl Mallas, Emerald Lookuk, Diamond and Emerald Rings, large Pearls for Chowkras, and China worked Silver Ornaments. Also Silver Ware, consisting of Tea Set, Pickle Stand with Bottles, Gravy, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladle, Dessert Fork and Knife with Mother-o'-Pearl Handles, &c., &c.

The above articles are now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

One English-built Hansom Cab.
One do. do. Buggy with harness in good order, and a Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, a good Trotter, goes in single or double harness.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

Two very handsome Bay Riding Arab Horses, 5 years old, both carries a Lady or Gentleman well.
One very handsome Bay Riding Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full-size slate Billiard Table by " Tourstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by " Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at " Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th and WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Kaie, Esq ; the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plate-ware, such as sets of dish covers, containing 4 and 7 hotwater, curry, and muffin dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, handsome epergne, an artistically designed 6 light candelabra with plateau, ice pitchers, tea set, waiters, an English oakwood chest containing a set of electro (lily pattern) plated epoous and forks, and cutlery for 12 persons, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, linen, a double-barrelled gun in case by Calisser and Perry, a do. do. gun and rifle by Dawson &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a telescope dining table for 14 persons, round do. for 8 persons, side boards, china waster, dining room chairs, rich, carved circular, oval, sofa and card tables, easy, prenieu, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottomans, pier tables with and without marble tops, screens, rich carpets, plates and bronze single double and four light argand lamps, Thurston's full size slate billiard table with bronze 6 light lamp, a full toned mahogany grand square piano by C. H. Schroder, handsome vases, and table ornaments, first-rate engravings and chromotic photographs in gilt frames, four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining chairs, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and sown presses, wardrobes, a large bird cage with canary and other birds, Chubb's fireproof safe, dog-cane articles, cooking utensils, pairs, sets of single and double harness, hunting saddles, a small collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. on the first day.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted double seated Brougham by Lewis of Salisbury.
A do. Arean Grey Charger.
A do. Bay Arab Horse, quiet to ride and drive.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view from this evening.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glasswara, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Neas and Son, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, points, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order, a powerful mare Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Broughams Horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S.S. CHINA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. DELTA, from Southampton, 15th February 1872.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. SIMLA, from Southampton, 8th February 1872.
S.S. BOHEMIAN, from Liverpool, 13th February 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ship ISABEL CROOM, Captain Auld, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS, as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his Boats immediately.

Captain Auld will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.

TO CAPTAINS, DUBASHES, and OTHERS. —WANTED to PURCHASE a Light Four-Oared GIG, with FITTINGS complete, about 25 feet long. Apply, stating particulars, size, price, &c., to " M. R. C.," care of this Office.

NOW READY AT THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s,

THE TRINITY OF WORLDS.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Grand Arsenal, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M., on account of Government, 575 McGuire's HAMMOCKS FIELD CANVAS.

Terms of Sale—the whole amount to be paid at once on the Lots being knocked down.

A. A. BAYLY, Lieut.-Colonel, Commissary of Ordnance.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY. BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Society, and the PRESENTATION of PRIZES to the Children, will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st instant.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to take the Chair.

The Subscribers will meet at 5 o'clock P.M. to receive the Report, and for the despatch of any business which may be brought forward.

The presentation of Prizes will take place at half-past five o'clock, when friends of the Children and all who take an interest in the Schools are invited to attend.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

14th March 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office,

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a STEWARDESS for the s.s. DILSTON CASTLE, leaving for Liverpool on SATURDAY.—Apply to Captain Hunter, care of

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an ACTING DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—Apply to the Undersigned.

T. C. HOPE, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES	J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Do.	Carbonell & Co	" 30 "
Do.	J. Sandeck & Son	" 24 "
Do.	Waudhope, Moodie, & Hope's	" 24 "
Do.	M. P. Guimaraes & Son's	" 20 "
Do.	do. old pale dry	" 28 "
CHAMPAGNE	—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts. 21 "
Do.	do.	Qts. " 42 "
Do.	do. Magnums	" 82 "
Do.	Arthur H Browning's	Qts. " 20 "
BRANDIES	—Raynal & Co.'s superior	" 24 "
Do.	Bunsilhon & Sazac's	" 16 "
CLARET	—R. R. Mogo & Co. St. Julien	" 13 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES, MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & CO., LIMITED,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5	0 to	£50.
" Earrings	" £1	10 to	£10.
" Lockets	" £1	0 to	£20.
" Suites	" £10	10 to	£50.
" Chains	" £6	6	

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10	to	£100.
" Earrings	" £5	to	£75.
" Lockets	" £5	to	£100.
" Rings	" £5	to	£500.
" Suites	" £50	to	£500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornamants of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock & Co., Limited)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

No Amalgamation or Transfer of Business Allowed.

Head Office.—MEERUT.

Directors.

W. McLEAVY, Esq., Manager, Bank of Upper India, Limited, *Chairman.*
C. J. COLLINS, Esq., Government Contractor.
R. R. DEANS, Esq., Manager, Allahabad Bank.
W. HOBSON, Esq., Manager, Mussoorie Savings' Bank.
F. PETERSON, Esq., Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
A. E. SHARPLEY, Esq. LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
SHAIK ELLAHEE BUX, Banker.

The above-named gentlemen are also Directors of the " Indian Life Assurance Company."

Secretary.—D. LANCASTER, Esq.

Bombay Board of Directors :

R. V. REID, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.,) Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.,) Merchant.

The above-named gentlemen are also Directors of the " Indian Life Assurance Company."

Policy-holders' Auditor.

G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.

Solicitors.

Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.

Bankers.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

Secretary.

D. McL. SLATER, Esq.
Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE OBJECT for which THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION was established, with a full Direction in India, was to secure the Indian Public against a repetition of such serious risks, as have recently been incurred, by the collapse of certain Assurance Offices, whose entire Management was located in England.

The above Association is prepared to issue Government and Comuercia Guarantees of all descriptions at very moderate rates, *and to take up such risks as those formerly borne by the* European Assurance Society.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

The guaranteed by this Association are *entitled to a share of the profits* after payment of a nominal dividend to the shareholders.

Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained at the Head or Branch Office, or from any of the Agents of the Association.

By Order,

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

London.

Bankers.—THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.

Agent.—JAMES HASWELL, Esq., W.S.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SPECIAL STOCK.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

invite inspection to their LARGE and CHOICE STOCK in the FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PURCHASERS.

BEST TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Overland Trunks, fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct height for the Cabin	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	31 0
Ladies' with Tray. Light and Strong Folding Division for Millinery, and Upper Compartment	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway Seat, Wide and Flat, Strong Brass Lock, fitted with Shirt Case, &c., a very serviceable article	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
	26	25 0	28 8
Solid Leather Fold ng Portmanteaux, turn-over Edges, Copper Rivetted, Shirt Case, &c., fitted with Strong Lever Locks, and outside Straps	24	53 0	58 0
	26	58 0	64 0
	30	68 0	75 0
Cash or Courier Bags, Morocco Leather or best Canvas, fitted with Patent Spring Lock		6 12	7 12
		7 12	8 12
Rug Straps, best Bridle Leather		2 0	2 4
Soiled Linen Bags, Stout Canvas, with		4 12	5 8
stout Leather bottoms		5 12	6 8
The Gladstone Bag. Made of Grained Leather, fitted with Patent Lock and outside Strap, very light and	24	27 0	31 0
	26	29 0	33 0
Overland Chairs. The best-made, real Birchwood, and strong Steel screws throughout		9 8	10 8
		11 8	13 0
		13 8	15 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0	2 4
Rugs, Fine Alpacca, Light and Soft		12 8	14 0
Neat Collars, Large Size		16 8	18 8
Scotch Mauds		16 8	18 8

SUPERIOR SHIRTS.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, obtained from the original Manufacturer	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel, neat stripes, and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat stripes, all the new designs, the best quality	67 0	75 0
French Printed, with Collar attached	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, neat stripes, Collar attached	28 0	31 8
White Long Cloth, best Linen Fronts, &c.	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth, best Cambric Fronts	22 8	25 0
Dress, fine Embroidered Fronts, each	7 8	8 8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

Gent's Fine Cotton Socks ..... per doz.	11 0	12 8
" Fancy Colours "	12 8	13 8
" Neat Stripes "	14 8	16 8
" Super Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
" Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
" Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	14 8	16 8
" Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
" Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	16 8	18 8
" Super Fancy Colours	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers } Fine Ribbed ..... per pair	4 12	5 8
for }

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE were inquiry for National Bank and Port Canning Land shares. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last[1] dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ins. Issue	2-8½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
27,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	92
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	420

CALCUTTA.—9TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. fair amounts at Rs. 99-2 or 0-14 discount, and sums at Rs. 10,000 and under at Rs. 99-4 to 99-6, or 0-12 to 0-10 discount.

4½ per cents of 1872 at Rs. 101-6.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH MARCH.

London ..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre ..	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s[1] 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.[2]	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Kathleen Mary (s)	Brown	Genoa, Jan 17.
	Clarinda (s)	Sharp	Sunderland, Feb. 2.

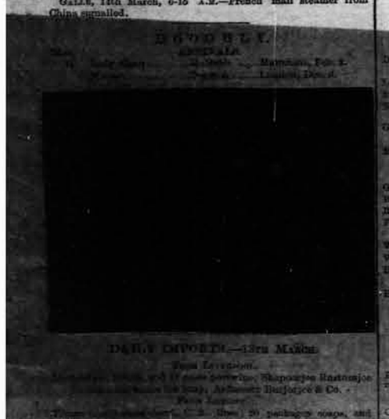
DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Richmond (s)	McNabb	Liverpool.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutcheson	Malabar Coast.
	Hutton (s)	Castle	Liverpool.

The ship Bella Maria, Williams, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14th March, 6-15 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.



DOCKS OPENED.—13TH MARCH.

From Liverpool.

Ship Bella Maria, 1,000 tons, Williams, Rhacoopie Rustomjee & Co. ; 2,000 bags rice, Arbuthnot Banjeree & Co. ; 2 packages wool, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co. ; 2 packages wool, Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy ; 134 cases alkanet, 8 cases currant, 25 cases salt, and 12 cases soap, Rahimtoola Talub; 10 cases foolscap paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co. ; 50 cases sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee.

Atholl (s), 995 cases kerrosine oil, Aldridge, Salmon & Co. ; 9 cases sherry, and 8 cases champagne, Merwanjee Neserwanjee and Co. ; 50 cases geneva, H. F. Soares ; 24 rolls sheet lead, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Mirfield (s), 50 kegs lead ore, Godoo Nundjee.

Como (s), 25 drums turpentine, and 1 cask victoria blue, Nuzeraly Tyebally and Co. ; 123 cases beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

Ardgowan, 50 cases brandy, King, King and Co.

Boldaran, 100 cases brandy, King, King and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Virago (s), 500 boxes brandy, Bell, Brandenberg and Co.

MARCH 14TH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Southtyne (s), 71 cases paper, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Mirfield (s), 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Virago (s), 40 cases iron sheets, Heptoola Allibhoy ; 60 casks pale ale, Munro Newson & Co. ; 6 cases brandy, 48 cases cider, and 3 cases butter, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey ; 100 casks beer, R. L. Southern & Co. ; 50 casks porter, Merwanjee & Co. ; 12 cases bacon, and 10 cases cheese, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 25 casks tar, H. F. Soares.

Como (s), 61 cases iron sheets Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy ; 10 packages paper, Casum Abdool Rehemon ; 6 casks hardware, Fazulbhoy Moosabhoy.

Athol (s), 10 casks brasswire, Cassum Abdool Rehemon.

FROM GREENOCK.

Mirfield (s), 100 casks beer, James Bogie.

FROM SUEZ.

Virago (s), 21 cases matches, and 10 cases soap, Abdoolally Dawood Khan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bella Maria, 27 cases olibanum, Hajee Awb Ahmed.

Astarte, 50 bales rags, Cooverjee Cullianjee.

Westminster, 100 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Richmond (s), 66 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Erato (s), 112 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co. ; 22 packages saltpetre, Canjee Lalljee.

Dilstoncastle (s), 450 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Narronjee Bhimjee.

Rodewater (s), 90 cases cotton, Bappu Dulputhboy ; 27 bales wool, Haimutsa Essokassa ; 6 bales wool, Rawjee Prugjee ; 50 bales cotton, Gheela Loladhur ; 25 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co. ; 7 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Pitambor Damjee.

Royal Standard (s), 630 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Virago (s), 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allaibhoy ; 25 bales wool, Cursetjee Furdonjee ; 20 bales hides, Mahomed Sulaman ; 5 bales wool, Mengjee Premjee ; 42 bales cotton, Damjee Shamjee ; 145 bales cotton, Goodaram Jaynaram.

Atholl (s), 503 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co. ; 50 bales wool, Gooculdass Jewraz, 54 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co. ; 71 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Cassum Munjee.

Como (s), 4,000 bundles myrabolams, and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Prince Patrick, 225 packages galls, Poonja Jewraz ; 25 bales wool, Carejee Pragjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s), 9 cases chundroos, and 1 package heeradasan, Heerjeebhoy Jumail ; 11 cases peacock feathers, and 11 bale hides, Omarbhoy Chandabhoy ; 19 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Manjee ; 500 bags cloves, W. Nicol and Co.

Monzolia (s), 33 cases cassoomba, Manuckbhoy Moosany ; 7 bales hides, Rahemoobhoy Mahomed ; 9 bales hides, Dawood Hasson.

FOR HAVRE.

Tim Whittler, 570 bales cotton, George Leckhart and Co.

Ivanhoe (s), 6 cases peacock feathers, Abdul Rahim Jeevabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pekin, (s) 135 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Pekin (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pekin (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Wellesley (s), 3,400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

MARCH 14TH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 23 bales hides, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 250 packages myrabollams, Narronjee Dewjee ; 7 cases shell W. A. Buckoys ; 230 bales wool, and 45 bales cotton, Dossa Lalljee.

Prince Leopold, 129 bales hides, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 125 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.

Astarte, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

Hutton (s), 25 bales coir yarn, Canjee Megjee ; 50 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew ; 40 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Dilstoncastle (s), 14 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Redewater, (s), 100 bales cotton, Pestonjee Manockjee ; 35 bales cotton, Heeruchund Sobhagchund ; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurria, 30 bales wool, H. G. Husson & Co.

Royal Standard (s) 6 bales cotton, Ritche, Steuart & Co. ; 34 bales wool, and 19 bales skins, Jeeool Sawoo & Co. ; 27 cases dry ginger Molsee Dewjee.

Pekin (s), 8 bales cotton, Canjee Megjee ; 190 bales wool, Nursey Khattow.

Virago (s), 100 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Madowjee ; 8 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 68 bales wool, Luckmedass Vetuldass ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 82 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass ; 150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 124 bales coir fibres, and 81 bales coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Atholl (s), 100 bales cotton, Jusee Dulputbhoy ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Erato (s), 73 bales cotton, Canjee Khetsey.

Como (s), 65 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 200 cwts horns, Bassum Noormomed.

Manala, 75 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmedass.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s), 17 cases chundroos, Allrukha Vully ; 91 cases tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co. ; 3 bales silk, A. Tait ; 120 packages cloves, W. Nicol & Co. ; 2 cases benjamin, Shamjee Narronjee &Co. ; 11 bales hides, D. G. Husson & Co.

Mongolia (s), 60 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin (s), 200 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 52 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizhoocan.

City of Pekin, 400 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Simla, 3,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Mirfield (s), 1,000 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s), 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales were reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

					Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings			40 inch	30 yds. 6½ lbs.	4 9 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 11 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 9 6
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
600	,,	,, Jacconets	40 ,,	20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 3 0
900	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 8 0
450 pairs	Dhoties		42 ,,	9 ,,	1 14 0
600	,,	,,	42 ,,	10 ,,	1 10 0

COTTON.

50 candies	New Ahmedabad (ready)	...	Rs. 260
200 ,,	,, Bhownuggur (15 days)	...	,, 258
25 ,,	,, Broach (ready)	...	,, 263-65
25 ,,	,, ,,	...	,, 255-61
150 ,,	,, Veerumgaum (1 month)	...	,, 253
75 ,,	,, Broach M.G. (ready)	...	,, 260-92
100 ,,	,, Oomrawuttee ,,	...	,, 260-61
50 ,,	,, Caranjee ,,	...	,, 258
250 ,,	,, Dholleriah (10th May)	...	,, 253
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,	...	,, 253
100 ,,	,, ,, ,,	...	,, 253
200 ,,	,, ,, ,,	...	,, 254
50 ,,	,, ,, (26th day)	...	,, 255
75 ,,	Old Dholleriah (ready)	...	,, 225-34
75 ,,	,, ,, (W. sel.)	...	,, 215

YARNS.

3 bales	Turkey Red, No. 40	...	As. 23½ per lb.
7 ,,	,, ,, ,, 40	...	As. 25 7/16 ,,

METALS.

1,000 cwts. Sheet Iron ... ... Rs. 7¾

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—14TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th March, 2 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 28 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th March, 12-9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 29 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 13th March, 6-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th March, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 44 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 14th March, no time given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 40	0 3
,, Galle	1 41	0 15
,, Kurrachee	0 57	0 7
,, Madras	1 44	0 14

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th March, 1-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th March, 10-56 A.M. ; via Turkey, 13th March, 4 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

MADRAS, 14th March, 11-25 A.M.—Cable from Shanghai to Nagasaki right.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.

Duff, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Nusseerabad.

Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Erwin, Captain, 9th N. I., on sick certificate, from Ahmedabad.

Sandilant, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Commeywtee.

Grosett, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, from leave, from Kotharon.

Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Dapoli.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 14.

Green, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

Bignell, Quartermaster, 92nd Regiment, to join, to Chukrata.

Reid, Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

Turner, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.

Walsh, Captain, 19th N. I., on duty, to Deesa.

Wilson, Major, 7th N. I., on duty, to Dharwar.

Bamett, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, on private affairs to Kurrachee.

Hammond, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, March 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Condr. R. H. Tear, of the Bengal Army Commissariat Dept.

Sub-Condr. G. Brierley, of the Unattached List, is promoted to Condr., with effect from the 13th Jan. 1872.

Sub-Condr. W. Spencer, of the Unattached List, is promoted to Condr.

Col. J. Fraser, Bom. Inf., Comdt. 17th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April 1872, under rule 3 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lt.-Col. G. F. Hogg, S. C., by G. O. No. 137, dated 22nd Feb. 1870, is extended to the 3rd March 1872, the date of his return to duty.

Capt. T. Prendergast Walsh is temporarily employed, from the 26th Feb., on special duty connected with Inquiry into the Military Orphanages in this Presidency.

Lt.-Col. J. Fairbrother, S. C., second in Comd. 25th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from date of departure in April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency, from the dates of their arrival in Bombay, as specified opposite their names :—

Staff Asst. Surg. W. E. Saunders, 26th Feb. 1872.

Staff Asst. Surg. D. Leckie, M.B., 2nd March 1872.

The following promotions are made :—

Cadre 3rd European Regt.—Capt. Edward Charles Ross (S.C.) to have the position of Major, from the 31st Oct. 1871, vice Mackintosh (109th Foot), retired.

Genl. List Inf.—Lt. Robert Prioleau Simpson (109th Foot) to have the position of Capt., from the 31st Oct. 1871, vice Ross, Cadre 3rd European Regt., promoted.

Lt.-Col. J. D. Williams, Deputy Judge Advocate, Mhow Div., is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Treasure Chest at Mhow, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th Dec. last.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt.-Col. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—Major Samuel Joseph Thorp, 3rd March 1872.

Col. J. D. Woolcombe, C.B., R.A., is appointed to the Brigade Staff with the rank of Brigr.-Genl., in succession to Brigr.-Genl. Scaly, whose tenure of office will expire on the 16th instant.

With reference to G. O. No. 109, dated 8th Feb. 1872, Lt. F. J. Caldecott will retain his position as Acting second class Comsy. of Ordnance, and Major E. S. Beamish will revert to Acting third class Comsy.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Lewis Pelly, C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt. C. F. Baugh, Acting Asst. District Supt. of Police, Ahmedabad, has passed an examination in the Gujarathi language, according to the test prescribed in Govt. Notification of 12th Aug. 1863.

Capt. F. P. Forteath received charge of the office of Cant. Mag. at Ahmedabad, from Mr. E. D. Sharkey, on the forenoon of the 26th ult.

Maj. W. H. Mason, Can. Mag. of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant to act as Revenue and Police Commr., Southern Div., during the absence of Mr. W. H. Havelock, or until further orders.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner to act, on his return from privilege leave, as Collr and Mag. of Poona, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Oliphant, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Hewett to be Asst. Consvr. of Forests, of the third grade, vice Mr. Scannell.

Mr. F. Turner is confirmed in his acting appointment of Cotton Inspr. for the whole of Gujarat, with effect from the 1st of Jan. 1-72.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the Civil Surgeoncy of Sholapoor has been transferred to Kulladghee, and that Surg. G. Y. Hunter assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties at the latter station on the 17th Feb. 1872, after office hours.

Surg. G. Y. Hunter is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as Civil Surg, Kulladghee, and his services are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. M. J. Macartney, R.E., received charge of the office of Ex. Engr., Surat and broach, from Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, on the forenoon of the 12th Feb. 1872.

Lt.-Col. Sellon, R.E., returned to duty in the P. W. D. on the 1st of March.

Lt.-Col. Sellon, R.E.; is appointed Ex. Engr., Sattara, vice Capt. Seton, who is about to proceed on furlough to Europe.

Col. Jenkin Jones, R.E., received charge of the office of Supg. Engr., Northern Div., from Col. J. W Playfair, R.E., on the forenoon of the 26th Feb. 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Eccles, Professor of Hygiene in Grant Medical College, has been allowed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. D. F. Clinton, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Ben. Establt., is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 4th Mar. 1872.

The following changes among Artillery Officers have been notified from the War Office :—

W. L. L. Hutchinson of the 13th Brig., appointed to A. Bat. D. Brig. R. H. A., vice W. S. Hebbert who resigns the H. A. on being selected for the long course of Instruction in Gunnery.

Lt. W. S. Hebbert, posted to No. 6 Bat. 13th Brig.

Lt. E. S. B. Lockyer, A. Bat. 20th Brig, appointed to C. Bat. A. Brig. R. H. A.

With reference to the above Lt. Lockyer is directed to proceed to Peshawar in the Bengal Presidency to join his Bat.

Lt. A. Holson, Royal Engineers, having arrived at Bombay on the 17th Feb. 1872, from England for duty in the Madras Presidency, is directed to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and will proceed to Bangalore and report himself to the Commandant of Corps.

Capt. and Depy. Comsry. J. Barry, is permitted to reside and draw his allowances within the limits of the Madras Presidency.

Capt. H. St. M. Wynch, from 1st Wing Sub. 31st L. I. to attached 33rd N. I. To join.

Capt. J. C. M. Russell, from attached 33rd N. I. to 1st Wing Sub. 31st L. I. To join.

Capt. F. G. Rideout, Cadre 43rd N. I., attached 7th Regt. N. I., having been found fit to return to his duty by a medical board at Bangalore on the 28th Feb. 1872, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to the above officer in G. O. C. C. 6th Dec. 1871, is cancelled from the date on which he rejoins his Regt.

Madras Staff Corps—Capt. H. T. Harris, offg. Qr.-Mr., 40th Madras N. I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting Regt., to appear before a medical board, under the furlough rules of 1868.

The following removal is ordered :—

Staff Asst. Surg. T. Hession from Secunderabad to Depy. Inspr.-Genl.'s Dept., Presy. Circle.

The following order is confirmed :—

17th Feb. 1872.—By the officer Commanding Centre District, appointing Asst. Surg. W. Macrae, M.B., Acting Surg. 2nd District, Madras, to assume temporary medical charge of the Right Wing of the 35th Regt. N. I., during its stay at Madras.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Capt. (Maj.) J. H. Peile, 9th Brig., from 1st April to 31st July 1872—Poona, private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lt. J. R. S. O. Hewitt, 5th Brig., to England by the troop ship going by Cape route to appear before a medical board—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Royal Artillery—Surg.-Maj. J. K. Carr, 5th Brig., to England per Her Majesty's troop ship, to appear before a medical board—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Brigade Staff—Brigdr.-Genl. W. G. Woods, C. B. I., Commanding Ceded Districts, privilege leave for 60 days from the 1st April 1872 or date of departure.

Lt.-Col. A. M. M. Slade, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, by the overland route and next troop ship from Bombay.

2nd Foot—Capt. G. A. Grant, 2nd Bat., to England on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, by the Cape route by the next troop ship—Unfit to do duty with troops.

2nd Foot—Capt. C. V. Hassal, to England on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, by the Cape route embarking from Bezpore on the troop ship sailing on the 1st April 1872 or date of departure.

Divisional Staff—Col C. C. Mc.allum, "Dep. Jud. Advocate, Mysore Division, privilege leave for 60 days from 1st April 1872 or date of departure.

44th Foot—Lt. and Adjt. A. J. Roberts, from 26th Feb. 1872 or date of departure,—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col. G. Harkness, Commandant 31st Light Infantry, 30 days, from 22nd March 1872, or date of departure preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. 6th Feb. 1872.

Staff Corps—Col. H. D. Innes, Comdt. 41st N. I., 30 days from 1st March 1872, or date of departure preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. 5th March 1872.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Appointing Capt. F. Weldon, of the Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 29th Regt. Madras N. I., to be Offg. Squadn. Sub., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The 22nd February 1872.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Capt. Charles Francis Moore, of the Madras Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subn. 37th Regt. Madras N. I., for two years.

The following promotions are made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No. 632 of the 4th Augt. 1864, paragraph 60, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.—To be Colonel.

Lt.-Col. Astell William Draper, Madras Infantry,—18th February 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., is promoted to the rank of Col. by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lt.-Col. Ernest Augustus Belford Travers, Madras Staff Corps —17th February 1872.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The next ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at "ALTAMONT," Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Cumballa Hill, 14th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BYTHELL—March 14th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. K. Bythell, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS—March 9th, at Bangalore, the wife of Sub-Conductor M. Phillips, Commissariat Department, of a son.

DEATH.

PHILLIPS—March 8th, at Calcutta, Emily Constance, the wife of Mr. A. S. Phillips, Patna College, aged 26 years 3 months and 12 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

IT is natural that our correspondent "C. S.,' whose outspoken letter, intolerant as we are, it gave us pleasure to publish in yesterday's *Gazette*, should be angry with us for our disparaging criticisms on the distinguished service of which he is likely to become a brilliant ornament. But he hardly does us justice in describing some of our remarks as "a torrent of abuse." "C. S." is indeed by no means so careful as he might be in his choice of words wherewith to rebuke his adversaries. Nothing could be more ludicrously inappropriate than the application to Mr. Chisholm Anstey of the "Gross as a mountain, open, palpable" hit which Prince Henry first gave Falstaff, and which Sir John Coleridge, with a singular felicity of quotation, lately made use of to deal a home-thrust to the fat claimant. The point of the Shakespearian "abuse"—for it is personal abuse of the raciest kind—lies in its application to a man of Falstaffian build, and Mr. Anstey's physique reminds one of Justice Shallow rather than the bulky Knight. Some years ago, in fact, a Bombay barrister, better known for his audacious wit than his knowledge of law, could think of no other defence for a corpulent client in a conspiracy case than to call the jury's attention to the passage from Julius Cæsar in which fat men are spoken of as harmless; and, indicating with a side glance and outstretched finger the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Anstey, he wound up an effective speech with the quotation—"Yond' Cassius hath a lean and hungry look: Such men are dangerous." We mention this little anecdote because accuracy even in such small matters may fairly be expected from men whom Mr. George Campbell calls "the pick of the educated talent of the United Kingdom." As regards that portion of our leading article of the 6th inst. which has given offence to our correspondent, we would remind him that we were arguing against the proposal to give Covenanted Civilians a monopoly of all the appointments reserved for Englishmen in the public service of the Indian Government. We contended that it would be an unwise and possibly a dangerous policy to exclude from the service of the Crown in India all Englishmen who have not had the chance of passing a competitive examination at home; and we urged that a class of public servants chosen only by that now favourite mode of selection are likely to have characteristic defects, and need not be always and in all cases so superior to the rest of their countrymen that the privilege of governing India should be sacred to them alone. All that we said, in short, might be summed up in the Scotch proverb, "The world is made up of all sorts of people," or in the Laureate's polished phrase,

For God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

It is not high treason, surely, to contend that many good men may be found in India outside the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service. Our correspondent seems inclined to divide mankind into two classes; successful candidates at Civil Service Examinations, and men who have made "repeated attempts to enter" the service and have failed; for he has persuaded himself that it is impossible our article can have been written by any one but a disappointed candidate writhing under a sense of his own proved inferiority. This is just the mistake men selected by competition are apt to make. Raised in early youth to an artificial eminence above their fellows, and sheltered for the rest of their days by the conditions of their service from that rough contact with the world which would knock the conceit out of them and give free and healthful play to their intellects, they are too ready to believe that excellence of any kind cannot be found outside their own body, and that none but the envious can deny their surpassing merits. It is difficult to write so as to please such men. But we thought our correspondent would have at least given us credit for recognizing the merits of the Civil Service, while we tried to put in a word for the majority of mankind who have not the fortune to belong to it. We are far from believing with Mr. Geddes of Orissa that the Service is rotten to the core, and that, even if you "analyze the choice "sahibs of Mr. Kaye's biographies, you will "find but inferior copies of Napoleonic imitations of the spurious Cæsarism." Many Civilians have done remarkably good work in India; and no Englishman ought to forget with what self-reliant courage and energy they upheld the honour of the country, and helped to save the Empire, in the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857. Their conduct then would alone have sufficed to redeem a multitude of faults. Nor do we mean to deny them the possession of administrative skill and ability, or to suggest that our correspondent would do well to "avoid the society of other Civilians." It has been, as we consider it, our good fortune to know many Civilians, men of high intelligence and culture, than whom it would be impossible to meet pleasanter companions in the frank intercourse of social life—

Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
Of social pleasure, ill-exchanged for power—

and is it not a little too bad in "C. S." to assume that, because we in a certain leading article find it convenient to confine our attention to the question at issue, and have no time to pay compliments to men who ought to be able to do without them, therefore we do not admit the existence of a single good quality in any member of the Civil Service. We certainly do see "a strong family likeness in all" of them in their official life and relations with the public. The fact is, "no individuality of character," with very rare exceptions, is strong enough to resist the cramping influence of the traditions and routine of a close service; and men of independent character and broad views are likely to become more scarce than ever in the Civil Service now that office work grows heavier every year, and that the frequency with which officers are changed about from one post to another, and the ease with which they can get a run home to England for a long holiday, are depriving them of the opportunities they used to enjoy of becoming familiar with the people and the work in special districts. To our thinking, then, no worse time could have been chosen for taking another step to give effect to the policy which aims at making life in India a grievous burden to every Englishman who does not belong to the Covenanted Civil Service. It is in a precisely opposite direction that the Government ought to move. What is needed is that the Government of India should enlist in its service every variety of talent, and give special and strong encouragement to Englishmen who know India well and are content to settle here with their families instead of always longing to go home. At present, the fate of the country is entrusted to men who govern us just as the permanent clerks in the Government offices at home would govern England if there were no Parliament and no public opinion to control them; and the mischief that may be done by the continuance of such a system is ten times greater here than it would be at home, because in England even the most case-hardened and unsympathetic official has some community of thought and feeling with the people of the country.

THERE is a rumour afloat in Madras that there is to be a complete reorganization of the Royal Artillery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been started in Pondicherry towards the fund for paying off the Prussian indemnity.

AN Exposition Universelle et Internationale d'Economie Domestique will be open in the Palais d'Industrie, Paris, on 15th July next.

THE Earl of Selkirk arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, and is staying with the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, at Malabar Hill.

PROFESSOR LEVI says that the "floating" capital used in producing and selling fermented liquors in England is one hundred and fourteen millions of pounds.

IT is the fashion in New York this season for the ladies to ask the gentlemen to dance, instead of *vice versa*. They have taken advantage of the year being leap year.

COLONEL SHORTT, Political Agent in Kutch, who is at present at home on furlough, has been appointed to act as Resident at Baroda during the absence of Colonel Barr.

MR. J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector and Magistrate of Poona, has been appointed to act as Revenue and Police Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. Havelock; and Mr. L. R. Ashburner to act as Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

ON receiving the news of the assassination of Lord Mayo, a telegram was despatched by M. Faron, Governor of Pondicherry, to Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, expressive of His Excellency's deep regret at the sad calamity that had befallen India.

NEW YORK appears to be a fearful place for violent deaths. The population is supposed to be about a million, and during last year the deaths by violence were 1,314. Of 179 bodies found in the rivers most of them were stabbed, mutilated, or otherwise injured.

IT is said to be probable that His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, who leaves the Presidency for the hills next month, will visit Moolt

HIGH COURT.—15TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

1006-68—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Advocate General at the relation of Miss Prescot v. The Rev. F. J. Spring—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

LONG CAUSES.

233-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and others v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and another—Manisty & Fletcher.

339-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee v. Henry Gamble and others—Bimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurang.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchund Mohnkundas v. Castoorchund Tarrachund and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Postonjee Hormusjee Sunbook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

280-71—Bimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

553-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v. Manooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP BELLA MARIA, 881 tons, Captain E. Wilson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,868 bales cotton, 50 bales wool, 154 cwts. horns, 3,878 cwts. galls, and 444 cwts. saltpetre.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Major Wilson, and ten deck passengers.

THE S.S. CLARINDA, 694 tons, Captain T. G. Thorpe, arrived yesterday from Sunderland (February 2nd), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,100 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. RICHMOND, 769 tons, Captain R. McNabb, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,068 bales cotton, 416 bales wool, 1,266 cwts. galls, 88 cwts. coffee, 149 cwts. beads, and 3 cases shawls.

THE S.S. CATHERINE MARY, 806 tons, Captain J. P. [illegible], arrived yesterday from Geneva (January 17th), via the Suez Canal, in ballast. She touched at Malta, Port Said, and Jedda, and is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain J. S. Castel, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 9,198 bales cotton, 220 bales wool, 652½ cwts. linseed, 16,007½ cwts. gall, 791 cwts. coffee, 454½ cwts. coir yarn, 143¾ cwts. of other seeds, and the following passengers :—For Liverpool—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and three children, Mr. A. Bissell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eyres Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Hunter, Mr. Hanson, Captain and Mrs. S. T. Nicholson, Mrs. D. G. F. Newall, Mr. B. P. Pehelan, Captain H. S. Ruxton, Captain and Mrs. P. G. Sherlock and European nurse, Mrs. G. Strangways and three children and European nurse, Captain Scott, Mr. M. Scott, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and two children. For Suez—M. G. Blake, Lieut. A. G. Hammond, and W. Rigby.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2 27 m	3 10		8 55 m	5 2
3 24 a	3 7	Friday 15	9 22 a	5 7
2 55 m	2 7	Saturday.. ... 16	9 35 m	4 3
3 31 a	2 9		10 11 a	0 7
3 30 m	1 6	Sunday 17	10 58 m	0 5
4 4 a	2 3		11 25 a	0 1
4 32 m	0 8	Monday..... 18	11 30 m	2 11
5 11 a	2 2		.....	.....
6 14 m	0 5	Tuesday..... 19	1 6 m	0 1
8 31 a	2 8		0 50 a	2 10
9 4 m	0 5	Wednesday ... 20	0 44 m	0 6
9 25 a	3 5		2 19 a	3 2
9 15 m	1 5	Thursday 21	3 41 p	1 7
0 5 a	3 3		3 26 a	3 10

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 7h. 15m. a.m.

THE LAST OF THE AURORA FRAUDS.

IN the case of "Ebsworth v. Alliance Marine Insurance Company," an action to recover 5,000*l.* on two policies of insurance effected upon a consignment of cotton shipped at Bombay on board the ship Aurora, for Liverpool, tried before Mr. Justice Keating, the jury found for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were merchants in London, and made advances upon the Bill of Lading. The defence was that there was no proof that the cotton was shipped on board the Aurora which was burnt shortly after leaving Bombay. The jury found that the cotton was shipped, and the verdict passed for the plaintiffs, leave being given to move the full Court upon a point of law.—*Shipping Gazette.*

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

AT the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in the case of Abba Ahmed Mahomed v. Abba Oosman and Mahomed Ossman, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 13,000 as damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants' erecting a new building upon the site of their old house. The Hon. the Advocate General, with Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said this was a suit between the owners of two adjoining houses situated in Memon Mohla ; and the plaintiff alleged to have sustained injuries to his house by reason of the defendants' pulling down and rebuilding their house. It appeared from the evidence that plaintiff's house had a ground floor, an upper storey, and a loft, but that some eleven years ago a second and third storey were erected with windows in them all. About two years ago defendants pulled down and rebuilt a portion of their house, and in June 1870 they pulled down the rest of the house and completed it as it now stands. The plaintiff, in his plaint, stated that the defendants have pulled down their old house and have erected a new building, and have thereby completely blocked up his ancient lights and windows, and that no light or air whatever can now enter his house through such lights and windows. The defendants have built their south gable wall upon the plaintiff's north gable wall, by which it has been greatly injured. Plaintiff therefore prays that the defendants may be restrained by order of the Court from upholding their new house in any manner which may obstruct or injure his six ancient lights or windows ; that they may be restrained from upholding or maintaining the south gable wall of their new house in such manner that it shall stand or be put upon the north gable wall of plaintiff's house ; and that they may be decreed to pay him Rs. 13,000 damages sustained by him by reason of the abovementioned grievances. The defendants by their written statement say that this is not true, and that by an agreement made between them and the plaintiff, they are entitled to close the windows, even if ancient, which they deny them to be. The plaintiff alleged that the middle wall between the two houses was his own wall. That was denied by defendants, and they relied upon the agreement to establish their right to close the windows. It was quite clear upon the evidence that this middle wall was a party wall, though it did not appear when it became such. Independently of that, there could be no doubt that it was, by the agreement which was in evidence, declared to be a party wall. The first question was as to the state of this wall after the defendants' house was pulled down. The important evidence upon this point was that which came from the municipal officers. The surveyor Krishna reported the wall to be in a dangerous state. It was suggested that he was influenced by the defendants. His Lordship had very little doubt that the character of his report was to a great extent influenced by defendants' statements ; and his report was, therefore, to be received with caution, especially since Mr. Walton came to the conclusion that the wall only wanted repairs. His Lordship came to the conclusion upon the evidence that, when defendants began to rebuild their house, this wall, though out of repair, was substantially a sound wall. It was also clear that the material injuries were not in existence until after the defendants began to build. Plaintiff asked that there should be a gully between the two houses, which he would not have asked if the wall was then in a dilapidated state. This, his Lordship thought, disposed of in a great measure the theory of the defendants' surveyor as to the tilting over. For weeks and months after the wall was pulled down no cracks appeared. The irresistible conclusion was that the injuries to plaintiff's house were not caused by the withdrawal of support. The next question was, what were the causes of the injuries? It must be taken that defendants inserted the ends of the beams into the wall and removed the old ones. His Lordship had no doubt that the process of inserting new beams weakened the wall ; and the conclusion he came to was, that the cracks were caused by the defendants' building. The next question was, whether defendants were liable for the injuries? There was clearly negligence upon defendants' part in building as they did, and for which there was no licence. It was within their knowledge that the wall was weak. They must, therefore, compensate plaintiff in remedying the injuries caused by them in this way. As to the amount of compensation the evidence was very conflicting, and it was impossible for his Lordship to come to any decision without referring the question to an independent surveyor unless the parties agreed among themselves. In this state he would leave the question for a week ; and if, after this expression of his opinion, the parties could not agree and again appeared before him, he would that day week name a surveyor, not saying at whose expense or what was to be referred.

A GENTLEMAN, passing along a causeway between two waters, asked an Irishman whom he overtook, if people were not lost there sometimes, seeing that there was no rail to keep them from falling in ? "Lost !" answered Pat ; "I never knew anybody lost here in my life a there have been some drowned, but then they were always found again."

INSOLVENTS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Luxmon Gungajee, and Oomabaee, widow of the late Dharmajee, vegetable sellers.

Thomas Charles Cutler, a medical attendant to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Thavur Hunsraz, a grocer.

Laljee Nanjee and China Damjee, the first named insolvent is a blacksmith, and the second a Hindoo priest.

Ahmedally Sungally, a farrier.

Rungoo Apajee, Bundoo Rambhawoo, Ramjee Hurry, and Gunoo Babajee, betel-leaves sellers.

Joseph Victor Cabral, an English writer, unemployed.

Apeta Ajee Chinaman, and Coolsam, woman, boarding-house keepers.

Hajee Hosen Oosman and Abdool Rahimon Hajee Husen, carpenters.

Sewtoo, woman, a courtezan.

Cursetjee Dorabjee, unemployed.

Jeewajee Wittul, a merchant.

Samuel Hegerty, an engineer, unemployed.

Ram Culla, and Jumnabaee his wife, the first named insolvent is a tile turner, and the second a dealer in dry fish.

Hossein Sullemon, a dealer in grass.

William Stephens and Charles Stephens, who formerly carried on business as veterinarians, under the name and style of Charles Stephens and Sons, and latterly in partnership with Mrs. Ginger, under the name and style of Ginger, Stephens & Sons.

Byramjee Nanabhoy, formerly a general merchant, now unemployed.

Kharoodin Bawa Lambay, a milk seller.

Dayal Moorajee, who lately traded under the name of Dayal Mowjee, as a general merchant.

Sugajee Bapoojee, Ameer Jaunoo, and Kheroo Esub, butchers.

Ganesh Vunajee, a merchant.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MUSCAT.

THE following is an official news report, dated 3rd inst., from Major Ross, Political Agent and Consul at Muscat :—

On the 19th February His Highness Syed Toorkee proceeded in his corvette, the Rahmanee, accompanied by his Minister and a strong guard, and, after cruizing along the coast south of Muscat, landed at Soor on the 22rd.

His Highness' object was to intercept his nephew Syed Salim bin Thoweynee. The latter, after touching at Sohar, and having an interview with Ibrahim bin Kais, succeeded in landing at Kalhat, accompanied by his brother Syed Hareb and a few followers. When last heard of he was in Jaalan, but no rising had hitherto occured in his favour.

On the 29th His Highness Syed Toorkee returned to Muscat.

H. M. S. Lynx arrived at Muscat on the 1st March—all well on board.

The Muscat Custom House has reverted to the former lessee, Purshotum Jewandas.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM BUSHIRE.

COLONEL L. PELLY, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has sent to Government the following news report, dated 26th ult :—

H. M. S. Bullfinch, R. N., under command of the senior Naval officer, Commander Lodder, left Bushire for a cruize on the 22nd instant.

The prospects of the harvest continue to be good. Much labour is employed by the Relief Committee, who have taken in hand the business of cleansing the streets. Road making is going on as usual. The Maskeela Road has been sanctioned, and the Relief Committee intend deciding at next meeting whether the project shall be taken in hand.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE OF PORTUGAL.

THE following is a translation of the address to the Prince of Portugal adopted at a meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay on Tuesday evening :—

To His Most Serene Highness D. AUGUSTO DE BRAGANCA, Duke of Coimbra, Brigadier-General of the Portuguese Army, &c.

Serenissimo Senhor,—The Portuguese residents in Bombay beg leave to approach you with most lively emotion to render to your Highness their profoundest homage.

India having been the cradle of civilization, and subsequently reduced to a deplorable condition of ignorance and fanaticism, it was providentially destined that the people who lived in darkness should be regenerated by the Portuguese nation by the salutary doctrines of the religion of the Crucified.

The victorious fleet of the Portuguese first ploughed the sea that surrounds us by bringing the Conquerors of the Sword and Cross, who defeated in these regions the empire of idolatry and superstition, and founded thereon the empire of love and truth. Even now there exist the monuments of the dominion of the Portuguese Kings, before which the strangers of all nations stand with astonishement, with wonder, and with reverence ; and among them are a great number of temples of the living God, founded by the piety of the august grandfathers of your Highness, to which millions of the faithful flock incessantly to pray for their Royal Patrons. The East, the glorious theatre of Portuguese heroism, proud of having on its soil for the first time the sympathetic descendant of those great monarchs who awakened its people from the lethargy in which they, for centuries, were slumbering, will chronicle in its annals the important event of your Highness' visit to these distant regions, unmindful of danger and troubles for the love of the Portuguese subjects of India.

Under these circumstances, Serenissimo Senhor, we, who flatter ourselves to be Portuguese, ardently expected that, if we were honoured with your Highness' presence in this island of Bombay, within whose ramparts, but two centuries ago, the unvanquished flag still waved, we would receive the renowned brother of our dear King of Portugal amidst acclamation and rejoicings. But your Highness was pleased to come and remain *incognito* among us, and a fear that any public demonstration might be inconsistent with the resolution of your Highness, compelled us to repress with sorrow the vehement impulse of our hearts.

Now, before all the inhabitants of Bombay, we proclaim our rejoicings, and submit for your Highness' acceptance this tribute of our love and respect, and with these the declaration of our acknowledgment and dedication to His Faithful Majesty and each of the members of the Royal Family, whose bosom we hope your Highness may reach after a safe and speedy voyage.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.

THE following Season Reports for the fortnight ending the 13th inst. are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Ahmedabad, 13th March—No change. Wheat 10, bajree 14½ seers.

Kaira, 12th—Late being reaped. Cotton picking going on. Rice 8, bajree 14 seers.

Broach, 12th—Reaping of late crops nearly over. Cotton, little remains to be picked. Weather warm. Bajree 14 seers.

Surat, 13th—Cotton nearly reaped and tolerably good Wheat 8½ seers.

Khandeish, 13th—Grain and cotton crop prospects unfavourable. Bajree 13½ seers.

Nassick, 13th—Rice 18 lbs. Bajree 27. Late crops unfavourable. Weather hot.

Belgaum, 13th—No rain. Grain crops harvested. Cotton crop is being picked. Jowaree 18 seers per rupee.

Poona, 13th—No rain. Harvest already reaped. Cotton crops not favourable. Bajree 10 seers.

Sholapore, 13th—Weather hot. Rubbee reaped. Cotton prospects bad. Jowaree 17 seers 40 tolas.

Sattara, 13th—Late crops reaped. Cotton picking in progress. Bajree 12 seers.

Kulladghee, 12th—Crops reaped. Harvest middling. Cotton prospects indifferent. Jowaree 17 seers.

Dharwar, 13th—Late crops almost reaped. Cotton picking in progress, outturn middling. Jowaree 24 seers.

Kurrachee, 12th—Rain none. Rubbee crops good, with the exception of a little damage done by frost. Wheat 12 seers. Rice 8 seers.

Upper Frontier, Sind, 10th—Cotton crops good. Bajree 17 seers. Wheat 9½ seers. No rain.

Rajcote, 13th—Cotton middling. First picking commenced. Wheat and grain good, bajree 11 seers.

Baroda, 13th—Cotton picking over. Rubbee crops thriving. Weather hot. Bajree 13 seers.

Khandeish, 13th—Cotton ginning nearly finished. Bajree 13 to 15 standard seers.

Dhoolia, 13th—Rubbee crops are being harvested. Bajree 8 seers, jowaree 9 seers.

Dharwar, 12th—Crop three-parts picked.

Hydrabad, 13th—Weather close and rainy-like ; nothing otherwise important.

AN All-pine Club—A deal cudgel.

AN IRISHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF MAKING A CANNON.—Take a long hole and pour brass round it.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good.'.—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable FLESH AND BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins prepared by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists, Storekeepers and Italian Warehousemen.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ON Wednesday, the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber's rooms. Mr. J. K. Bythell occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. J. Taylor, read the advertisement calling the meeting.

The admission to the Chamber of Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., was balloted for, and they were unanimously elected members.

Mr. D. Graham proposed that Mr. J. K. Bythell (of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.) be elected chairman in room of Mr. Hall and Captain Henry deputy chairman.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then said—Quarterly meetings should, according to our rules, be held for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the committee, and allowing members the opportunity of dicussing or drawing the attention of the committee to any topic of special importance. The Chamber's memorial praying for some information as to the proposed Port Trust scheme was in conformity with the resolutions passed at our last general meeting duly sent forward to the Government of India. A couple of days ago we received a letter in reply, which I will now read :—

Fort William, March 6, 1872.

To the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial, dated 18th January last, addressed by the merchants of Bombay to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying that all information regarding the proposed Port Trust for Bombay may be made public without delay.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Government of Bombay has been addressed on the subject of the memorial, and to refer you to that Government for a specific reply.—I have, &c.

H. C. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Your committee will of course now ask the Government of Bombay for the information promised by the Government of India. Judging from the tenor of the letter just received, I fear however there must be some truth in the rumour lately floating about to the effect that the amount to our debit has been fixed without our being consulted. We shall not however, I presume, be now long without news of some kind with respect to this important question. The correspondence that has passed between the Chamber and the Director General of Post Offices with respect to the change in the day of departure of the English mail has no doubt been perused by you all. I may however mention that Mr. Monteith, who arrived from England at the end of last month, honoured the committee with an interview before leaving Bombay for Calcutta. Mr. Monteith, while admitting the great hardships entailed upon Bombay by the Monday departure, stated that the adoption of our suggestion of changing the day to Tuesday would be an exceedingly difficult task. The first necessary step will be to induce London to consent to the change. London, it appears, insists upon the arrangements being so made that she will have a certainty, not merely a probability, of the Indian mails being delivered every Monday morning. Mr. Monteith has, however, kindly undertaken to write to London in support of the memorial, stating our case, and asking the postal authorities there to confer with the directors of the P. and O. Co., in order to secure, if possible, the two desired advantages—a Tuesday despatch from Bombay, and a Monday morning delivery in London. He told us that the mail is due in London at 2 a.m., under the present contract, which gives the P. and O. Co. such very liberal time allowances for detention at Aden and in Egypt, and provides for such a very moderate rate of speed at this side. It would therefore at first sight appear that the matter might easily be arranged as we wish ; but Mr. Monteith takes a less sanguine view. A very little concession on the part of either the postal authorities or the P. & O. Company would suffice ; but that, it is feared, is just what we shall not easily obtain. The London Post-office will probably say that if the P. & O. Company will promise to forego some of the privileges of their contract our prayer may be granted ; but the P. & O. Company will, on the other hand, probably reply that they cannot make definite promises. They will merely say that every effort will be made to oblige us. And really this assurance ought to suffice, considering that the present contract provides for such an unnecessary detention (to give one example) as that of 20 hours at Aden. London should rest content with the promise that the great latitude allowed by the contract is not likely to be made use of. London, which guards the Saturday half holiday and the Sunday day of rest so jealously and scrupulously, will surely never insist on an arrangement that will condemn a large community like this to the loss of a weekly day of rest in order that Indian letters may often lie in the Post-office on the Sunday ready for delivery on Monday. Our mail of the 12th February was, it will be remembered, delivered on a Saturday, and no doubt our Eastern mails will now often lie in the London Post-office on the Sunday evening to be delivered on the Monday. It can only require a moderate effort on the part of the P. & O. Company to expedite the mails sufficiently to give a Monday morning delivery in London and a Tuesday despatch from Bombay. Government ought, I think, to endeavour not to place a premium on Sunday trading. A large section of our commercial community does not regard Sunday trading as a sin. Perfect liberty of action as regards religious observances in this country ought of course to be given to all men ; but a Government which professes to regard Sunday as holy, while allowing this liberty, should be careful not to make an arrangement that will compel Christian men either to work on Sunday or to see competitors obtaining a decided business advantage. Though we may not get what we want this season, we may depend upon it that we shall, before very long, whatever the day of departure may be, have our mails conveyed with greater despatch than at present. The present state of things is too absurd to last. At the home side the route is changed, and our rate of postage is increased to a most exorbitant sum in order that a few hours may be saved, only however to be frittered away by unnecessary delays in Egypt and at Aden. I am sure that all Indian merchants have a great respect for the P. & O. Co. The courtesy and fairness shown by this company in all its transactions afford a marked contrast to the way in which the officers of many of the Suez Canal steamers behave.

We are therefore unwilling to complain ; but now that the company has such powerful steamers, and now that a high rate of speed can be attained without a very extravagant expenditure in coal, we may be pardoned for suggesting that the directors might arrange for some increase in speed between Alexandria and Bombay. Should London consent to a Tuesday departure, we shall then of course have to persuade Calcutta and Madras to do the same ; but I think this portion of our task will not be very difficult. We can show that the inconvenience that would be caused in Calcutta and Madras by the change would be slight compared with what we shall suffer through having a Monday despatch during our busy cotton season. The Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway having again requested us to sanction an extension of that line of railway to Deesa, your committee took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to urge upon Government once more the absolute necessity for the line being extended, not only to Deesa, but also to Ajmere, in order to give this Presidency direct railway communication with those districts in the N. W., the trade of which with Europe ought naturally to come to the coast of Western and not Eastern India. Although Government has not yet answered our Cotton Frauds Act memorial, I see that the officer in charge of the offices of Inspector-in-Chief and Cotton Commissioner has in the Cotton Frauds Administration Report given us a reply indirectly. With respect to what that gentleman says about the uncertainty of adulteration in the districts increasing, were the Cotton Frauds Acts repealed, I do not feel competent to express a very strong opinion, for I have never remained long enough in any up-country district to be able to speak from experience. His opinion may be correct ; but it is a curious fact that the very best, the least adulterated Dhollera cotton, the Mowa and Bhownuggur description, come from native States. It is also curious to note that while the churka-ginned Broach, in spite of Government supervision, is now the most disgracefully adulterated cotton exported from Bombay, and is so bad that many spinners will not even look at samples ; on the other hand, the machine-ginned Broach, the cotton manufactured at one-fifth extra of the above rate per day." Your committee after giving the landing charges question a good deal of attention decided to recommend the appointment of a large special committee representing both shipping and merchants' interests to prepare a tariff. Another general meeting will be held to receive the report of the committee when ready and pass a resolution establishing a permanent tariff for the port. We shall have then a standard on record that can be referred to at all times, and will prevent a recurrence of the disputes and squabbles that have been so common of late. I hope the gentlemen named will agree to act on the committee. Our busiest season is now of course just coming on, but a little time devoted to the settlement of this matter will not be thrown away. If gentlemen call to mind the time that has been wasted in settling and corresponding about disputes occasioned by the want of such a tariff they will not grudge the time spent in forming one. We ask for a large committee, because we think that in this instance every possible interest ought to be represented in order that the public may see that the tariff has received due attention and has not been prepared in a hole-and-corner sort of way for the benefit of only one class. Mr. Bythell concluded by proposing—

"That a special committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, namely, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, Messrs. H. Maxwell, D. Graham, J. G. Smith, T. Wilson, G. A. Kittredge, K. Macfarlane, J. Lang, and J. Macallister, be appointed to prepare a tariff of rates for landing cargo, and to submit the same for the consideration of the Chamber on as early a date as may be convenient."

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. Dods (of Messrs. Hutchison, Dods, and Co.) and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that as soon as the committee sent in its recommendations another meeting of the Chamber would be held to consider the proposed tariff.

Mr. Jas Macalister, (of Messrs Finlay, Muir, & Co.) wished to call attention to the necessity for establishing a new tonnage scale for steamers running between Bombay and Europe. This was a subject that ought to be pretty well ventilated, and he thought every member of the Chamber would agree with the members of the committee who had been considering the subject that the want of a proper tonnage scale for steamers was a great desideratum. In these days, when so large a proportion of the export trade of Bombay was carried by steamers, and when that proportion was likely to increase, it was highly desirable that a tonnage scale should be prepared and published for these steamers under the auspices of the Chamber for the guidance and reference of all connected with the trade. The only tonnage scale now in existence had been drawn up so long ago as 1855, by which was considerably before it was ever dreamt that the Bombay trade would change from a ship trade into a steamer trade. This old ship scale he believed to be a very good one, and prepared with great care by the framers, but nevertheless in these days it wanted revision. The basis of this scale was 50 cubic feet to the ton. When produce first began to go from Bombay to Europe by steamers, it was only carried by two companies, who did not take it direct to Europe, but shipped it at Suez, and carried it by rail through Egypt. He could not tell for what reasons these companies changed their tonnage scale for cotton, which was then the principal item of export from Bombay by steamer, but it was a fact, as the merchants of Bombay knew, that these companies intimated they would only take 40 feet to the ton, which was just the rate for the "chow chow" cargos they had been previously carrying. Shortly, since the Suez Canal was opened, a great many more steamers began to run from Bombay, and they adopted the 45 feet standard for cotton, which was agreed to by shippers apparently without much consideration. This last year the trade had increased very much ; many articles besides cotton were freely offered for shipment by steamers, and it had become a necessity for owners in letting steamers and for charterers in securing tonnage to agree for the shipment of any of the numerous articles of produce sent from Bombay. The practice in such charters was to fix one rate which was on the basis of cotton at 40 feet to the ton, and it was usually provided that other goods were to be chargeable with the rate of freight according to the "Bombay tonnage scale." These words at first sight seemed calculated to prevent any difficulty in carrying out the charter, but as a fact no such tonnage scale as that contemplated in making up the agreement, viz., one based on a 40 feet standard, existed, and hence a great deal of discussion and unpleasantness had arisen. Several cases of dispute as to the rendering of the words "Bombay tonnage scale" as applied to goods other than cotton carried by steamers had come before the committee of the Chamber for opinion and arbitration, and he thought these disputes were likely to increase unless a satisfactory steamer tonnage scale was agreed upon. Mr. Macalister instanced some articles such as oil, dates, cloves, hides in bundles which appeared in the present tonnage scale at the rate per ton unsuited to steamers which were only required to carry cotton at 40 feet per ton. He thought the question of a new tonnage scale was a wide one, and that as it involved such extensive interests it was one that the ordinary committee could hardly be expected to deal with in detail. He therefore proposed—

"That the question of a tonnage scale for steamers be referred for consideration and report to the committee appointed to prepare a tariff of landing charges."

The motion was seconded by Mr. T. E. Taylor (of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.)

Mr. Graham mentioned that the Calcutta tonnage scale was still 50 or 52 feet to the ton for steamers as well as ships, and it might be simplest for the Chamber to consider whether or not it would not suit all steamers to make their tonnage 40 instead of 40 feet.

Captain Henry said this was the very thing he was going to observe, because it would be much better for the committee to have something before them as a basis to go upon. However, the Calcutta scale was exceptional, and in no other part of the world did the same scale prevail. He considered the present tariff in the scale belonging to the Chamber very defective. He had had a long experience in its working, and had observed its inconsistencies. For loose bides the Chamber's scale was 12 cwt. Careful measurement of these for a number of years had given the result that 12 cwt. measured 72 feet. Linseed was 18 cwt., and careful measurements again showed that 18 cwt. amounted to 65 feet on the average. He felt sure the scale was defective, not only for steamers, but for sailing ships. It was necessary that the members of the Chamber should say whether they wanted 40 feet or 50 as a basis. For his own part he would urge 40 feet, which was in general use, and which he thought steamship owners at home and in Bombay would agree to.

Mr. H. Maxwell (Messrs. Nicol & Company) said this was a matter that required immediate attention. Heretofore, a great portion of the cargo going by the Canal had been cotton, but now since freights were reduced, general cargo was going through the Canal. He thought a committee should be appointed at once to report to the Chamber.

Mr. Macalister said he had purposely omitted referring to the question raised by Mr. Graham and Mr. Henry. He thought that the best plan would be to take the opinion of every member of the Chamber in writing whether the standard for steamers should be the same as that for ships. His own idea was that it would be best to assimilate the steamer to the ship scale.

Mr. T. Wilson said he had although Calcutta was an exception, still it was a very important one, and if Bombay were to assimilate her standard to Calcutta's, he fancied the effect would be that the standard would be 50 feet all over India. He thought 50 was the best figure, because merchants had been more in the habit of reckoning the tonnage by it than 40.

The Chairman said all the tables had been drawn out on the proportion of 50 feet, and approved of a scale being drawn out on that basis.

The motion was then carried.

COTTON SHIPS.

Mr. Maxwell said he had been requested by the committee to propose a resolution to overcome a difficulty which had been a source of trouble and annoyance to cotton shippers. He referred to the practice of putting a clause in ship charters whereby the captains of steamers or ships, especially steamers, were protected from responsibility in engaging to carry a larger quantity of cotton than they possibly could. At first when Canal steamers came to Bombay they were ignorant of the number they knew their carrying capacity, while the captains very wisely for their own interests would not commit themselves to any statement, and naturally a great many mistakes arose. Now, however, the capacity of these steamers was better known, but still captains were protected from responsibility. The practice had given rise in plain words to bribery and corruption, and it had become well-known that cotton could not be got on board some steamers without "tipping the captain." Now, this should be put a stop to. (Hear, hear.) He begged to propose :—

"That the condition generally attached to shipping orders by consignees of steamers whereby owners and masters of steam ships are protected from all responsibility in case of cargo—from whatever cause—being shut out, is unfair in principle, has been productive of much injustice to shippers, and has tended to foster very objectionable practices. That the Committee of Management be therefore requested to draw the attention of shippers to this matter, and suggest to them the expediency of refusing to accept shipping orders containing the objectionable clause."

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Wilson.

The Chairman said he was of opinion that this clause be was originally adopted because all consignees of steamers took the P. and O. Company's shipping orders as the best basis.

Captain Henry remarked that the P. and O. Company would be happy to do whatever was the general feeling of the merchants of Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman was very glad to hear this. There could be no doubt about the fact that it was unjust that a captain of a steamer should be allowed to make engagements with a shipper, and when the freight market rose, coolly push the engagement on one side, and take on board another cargo better paid. He believed the presence of this clause had been a great temptation to all unscrupulous holders of tonnage.

The motion was carried.

The Chairman thought the committee should consider the matter of making landing agents more responsible than they are at present.

Mr. Graham said the committee ought to consider another matter still. Regarding the Canal steamers, if goods were damaged, and a captain said he had had bad weather he was relieved from all responsibility. He had known a captain say he had encountered terrific storms all the way out, that he had even encountered hurricanes in the Arabian Sea (laughter), and all he had to do for this was a broken cask, while the cargo had been greatly damaged. Mr. Graham thought there was great carelessness in the way cargo was stowed at home.

In answer to a question by Mr. Graham whether it was the intention of the committee to agitate once more for a repeal of the cotton frauds bill, the chairman said a memorial had been sent to the Government of India a year ago, and the committee were now waiting for an answer.

This was all the business, and the Chamber adjourned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A TRIAL shipment has lately been made to England of the morphia and narcotine manufactured in the Opium Agencies in Bengal.

THE Muhammadan residents at Lucknow have commenced raising subscriptions for founding a Muhammadan College at that city.

THE Agwani who committed the assault on the lady at Mussoorie, a short time ago, has been committed to take his trial before the Sessions Judge.

THE Madras Traction Engine Company would appear to have failed. The engine, with all its belongings, is advertised by the Sheriff of Madras for sale by public auction.

THE Public Works Department of the N. W. Provinces will, from the 1st of April next, be divided into two provincial circles, comprising seven executive divisions and thirty-six sub-divisions.

THE soldier named Robert Bradley, who was charged with attempting to murder his wife by stabbing her with a sword at Kamptee in December last, has been found not guilty of that offence, but guilty of having caused grievous hurt, and has been sentenced to simple imprisonment for 56 days.

TREATMENT OF MISSIONARIES AT BANGKOK.—The treatment of the American missionaries who have settled at Bangkok is most creditable to His Majesty the King of Siam. When they first arrived, land at very reduced rates was sold to them, every encouragement was given for the erection of a mission-house, printing press and dispensary, and when remittances from America did not arrive at the dates due, the mission was supported by the Siamese Government. The Roman Catholic mission has been treated with equal liberality.

A SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME.—The *Indian Observer* republishes a Bengalee's programme of an evening's scientific entertainment, which is said to have been circulated "in an important station in Bengal." It is headed "phantasmagoria and splendid magics," and contains promises of "deserving views" and "astronomical representations." The whole is guaranteed as "a very enchanting, pleasing and deserving magics, both European and Indian, highly interesting to the students and to those that are not acquainted with the astronomical science."

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—Emigration is, and ought to be, popular among the coolies of Madras. The wages they receive for instance in St. Vincent, is 10*d.* per diem, or Rs. 12-8 per mensem. In addition to this they have "provision grounds" with one day in the week allowed for tending them, and from these gardens they raise easily more than is required for the support of themselves and families. Any coolie in St. Vincent can, therefore, save in five years' time Rs. 800—more than sufficient to keep him in comfortable idleness in Madras for more than ten years !—*Pioneer.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 2nd March 1872, £52,325-7-4. Corresponding week last year, £46,790-2-7. Increase, £5,535-4-9. From 1st January 1872 to 2nd March 1872, £507,825-9-7. From 1st January 1871 to 4th March 1871, £453,764-7-8. Increase, £54,061-1-11. Miles open week ending 2nd March 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 2nd March 1872, £49-17-7. Corresponding week last year, £36-11-5. Increase, £4-6-2.—*Jubbulpore Line.* Earnings week ending 2nd March 1872, £4,288-11-0. Corresponding week last year, £2,700-3-3. Increase, £1,588-10-9. From 1st January 1872 to 2nd March 1872, £30,551 6-11. From 1st January 1871, to 4th March 1871, £27,033-15-11. Increase, £3,517-11-0. Miles open week ending 2nd March 1872, 223. Corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open week ending 2nd March 1872, £19-4-7. Corresponding week last year, £12-2-2. Increase, £7-2-5.

A WOULD-BE INTRUDER INTO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The following is an extract from a letter received by a friend yesterday morning :—"There is now a European guard of soldiers in attendance at Government House, a sentry being placed in each staircase, yet with all this care and precaution, on Monday night last, an up-country man tried to force his

the natives. Last month, at a sitting of the St. Petersburg Society for the Promotion of Russian Commerce and Industry, samples were exhibited which had been received from M. Rayeffski at Tashkent, and were pronounced equal to the second class of Sea Island cotton. According to the opinion of the assembled connoisseurs they would fetch in the Liverpool market 35 roubles, even in the present unfavourable state of the rate of discount.

While thus making her way in the East, Russia seems to think it necessary to settle accounts with an indigenous Prince farther West, who has so long evaded her attacks. The Khan of Khiva has made himself obnoxious by sheltering the rebellious Khirgese, and encouraging the Mahomedan party in Bokhara. But for the Sovereign of the latter Principality cautioning the Russian generals against the chance of rebellion in their rear, Khiva would have been attacked last summer. There are many symptoms that an invasion is being prepared for the spring. Troops and provisions are being collected, and reconnoitrements made. Nor do correspondents from Turkistan conceal that the intention of the military commanders is to put down the only enemy of any importance left in the ancient cradle of the Turkish race. Much will depend on the attitude of Bokhara during the expedition. Abdullah Khan, the son of the local Sovereign and head of the Mahomedan party, who last summer threatened to rouse the country against his father unless he broke with the Russians is dead. Captured with the help of the Russians and handed over to the guardianship of his father, he, of course, fell ill and died.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

INDIAN writers have for some time past forgotten to notice them, but the Russian conquests in Central Asia still continue all the same. In contact with loose tribal agglomerations, it is inevitable that the Russians should be led on step by step to extend their dominion, or at least their suzerainty, even were it conceivable that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has no plan. But it is not conceivable. The Government of the Romanoffs is, and has ever been, a scheming Government, a Government which has a policy and looks far ahead Peter planned, Catherine planned, Alexander planned, Nicholas, not unworthy of his ancestors, followed in their steps. Constantinople, the central point in all Russian dreams of ambition and empire, exercises a spell so potent, not only over imagination but over hard political calculation, that it cannot be displayed. The Crimean war showed to Russia a limit beyond which the great Russian design could not be safely pushed, and now the formation of a German Empire, whose interests in the east are identical with those of Austria and England, appears to impose an impassable barrier on the side of Europe. The Danube, unless new and unlikely complications should rise, throwing England into hostility with Germany for example, is quite safe in German and Austrian keeping. Indeed, ever since 1856, it has been plain that the only possible road to the Bosphorus lay through Asia Minor; and ever since 1856, Russia has redoubled her energies in an eastern direction. The subjugation of the Caucasus, the mastery of the vallies of the Jaxartes and Oxus, the strong occupation of the Caspian, have been followed by the seizure of Dzungaria, and the gradual accumulation of means for the reduction of Khiva. The ex-Chinese province was obtained by the employment of only a few men. It resulted in the liberation of a number of slaves who are now employed in making roads, just as the slaves liberated by Sir Samuel Baker were employed in the Upper Nile. It is reported that the Russians are negotiating a curious treaty with China. The sovereignty of the Celestial Emperor is to be admitted over the province, but the new comers are to have the exercise of sovereign rights. They are to hold the road and work the mines and keep the peace, and be paid for it to boot. The practical effect would be that the authority of the Chinese Emperor, whatever it may be, would be used on the side of order, as an auxiliary to the scanty, yet apparently sufficient, Russian force. The province was conquered by fewer than 2,000 men after many actions in which the loss of the victors was indicrously small; and it may be inferred that a number ample enough to reduce an opposing force will be large enough to hold the country.

The aim of the Russians can be no secret. It is a plain and simple but arduous task, that of organizing, on a solid footing, the communications between the posts scattered over an immense region with a view to an augmentation of power in the basins of the Oxus and Jaxartes. It is a sound policy, and although it will take years to execute, will not for that reason be dropped. Russian plans are calculated *à longue haleine*. To render the resources of the country between the Ili and the Caspian available for work, if needed, in the Oxus valley, is a great undertaking, demanding patience and perseverance. The roads from Orenburg, Semipolatineh, and Kuija are to converge upon Tashkend; and in the execution of this work it is inevitable that the absorption of Khokand, nominally or actually, is essential, and only a question of time. When it is completed the Czar will have all the country lying within that triangle and much beyond it under his thumb; and will be able, by degrees, to organize the population for industrial purposes, or for war. The movement of the strong line between the towns on the Jaxartes and Sogdiana will go on, as it is going on, almost of itself—that is, local energies, aided by imperial resources, will imperceptibly restore the semi-desert to cultivation. The occupation of Samarcand, which absurd people used to tell us was to be abandoned, is the spear-head thrust out in this direction, and must ultimately secure the submission of all the Khanates east of the Caspian. Khiva, sooner or later, is certain to share the fate of Bokhara. Fresh preparations are being made for its reduction. The latest report is that the Oxus has undergone such a change as to make one of its many mouths navigable, so that a flotilla from the sea of Aral might convey troops into close neighbourhood to Khiva. It may be said that the safety of Khiva depended on the shallowness of the Oxus at its issue into the sea of Aral, and if the eastern channel has been really deepened, the safety of Khiva is gone. When Kokand is annexed, the position of the Atalik Ghazi, or whoever may then rule in Kashgar and Yarkand, will be seriously altered, and the first occasion will be seized to cross the mountains and make way into Eastern Turkestan. Although so distant, the conquest of Dzungaria gravely affects him, and it is plain that the pretext of recovering one country for the Emperor of China would serve as well at Yarkand as at Ili. It is not to be supposed that the fertile plains of Eastern Turkestan do not come within the purview of Russian statesmen. By them the conquest of this territory must be regarded as only a question of time and means. The accomplishment of these designs, so manifestly involved in the action of Russia, is, it will be said, remote. Admitting that assertion to be correct, we still contend that it is the part of a statesman to look ahead; and while he takes full account of passing events, and minds his own immediate business, it is also his part to observe keenly the direction in which those events are flowing on, and to infer the probable scope of the design. The deliberate aim of Russia is a Himalayan frontier, and we cannot be in a worse position because we foresee what we cannot prevent. It is only those incapable of all insight or foresight, and insensible to the meaning of international dynamics, who cry out because others see further and deeper than they. Their ostrich heads must be knocked down and the ostrich hides his head in the sand, and there is not a pin to choose between the stupidity of the two.

But this projected development of Russian power in Central Asia must be considered in relation to the proceedings of that power in the west. The strength of the Empire, which lies in Europe, is now tolerably well bound together by railroads. Poland and Moscow are in direct communication, and the disposable forces of the Empire will become the more available in any direction in proportion to the extension of iron roads. In the eastern section, apart from commercial considerations, but not in any way antagonistic thereto, the aim is to make the highways converge upon the Black Sea, while the basin of the Volga is closely knit to the Caspian, and the roads from Orenburg are daily improved in the direction of the Jaxartes. The result will be a double line of communication—one through the Black Sea and the Caucasus by Gengea to the Caspian, which will yield a great crop of influence over Northern Persia; the other from Orenburg to the Caspian and the Jaxartes. The first route may be regarded as complete. The second is in the heaven of projectors, but of serious projectors. There are proposals for a tramway from Tashkend to Troitz near Orenburgh, and a proposal for a railway from Samara to Orenburg, with a tramway to Gurieo on the great inland sea. Some of these and cognate projects are due to purely trading considerations, but they directly serve the policy of the Government. The effect is to bring more power directly into the valley of the Oxus on one side—power which we should be compelled to reckon with in case of a war; and on the other side to accumulate means for strong and well-supported offensive operations in Asia Minor at a propitious moment. The route through the Caspian would feed a war based on Georgia and directed westward, eastward, or southward, in case the Black Sea should be occupied by hostile fleets, while for purely eastern enterprize the two routes would be equally available. The danger, what there is of it, may be remote, but it would be folly to overlook its probable proportions. The steps to be taken in order to counteract its evil effects may be safely left to the period when danger is imminent, providing that our eyes are not closed to any of the intermediate stages. That is the condition imposed by the fates, and we shall at our peril disregard its dictates.

THE MORDAUNT SCANDAL.

THE preface to the new edition of "Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage, with the Knightage, 1872," states "that Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., threatened the editor with legal proceedings, under the circumstances stated by Sir Charles in his letter on page 345, which is copied without prejudice to either party." The hon. baronet's letter is as follows:—

Walton, Warwick, November 13, 1871.

SIR,—I have enclosed the printed form received from you with *the words erased again* ("and his more living—*Daughter, b. 1869,*") which, as my urgent request, you refused to omit in your edition of last year, notwithstanding that they were omitted in all other editions of peerages, &c., by other editors at my request. I have, therefore, only to add that if the words erased are not omitted I shall bring an action against you, which will, at all events, bring out facts which I am desirous should be known, and for that reason I am indifferent as to whether you have the law on your side or not. These facts will then come out in a court of common law, and perhaps you your-self, in conjunction with some others would rather that such further exposure did not take place, but in this respect you will consult your own interests and those of Lady Mordaunt and her relations.—I remain, &c.,

C. MORDAUNT.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the curing and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is rejuvenating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding heal h, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9.)

THE proceedings yesterday were in striking contrast with those of the day before, no incident of a remarkable character having occurred. The greater part of the day was occupied in reading the latter portion of the evidence given before the Chili Commission. Continuing his commentary on the Melipilla case, the Attorney General repeated that he would prove that Roger Tichborne was never in that place at any time. Referring to a statement made by Arthur Orton whilst in South America, that his brother was a shipowner, he called attention to the fact that the Orton letter produced on the previous day had been sent back from Singapore, in 1869, by Captain George Orton, who was a master of a mercantile vessel. Important evidence had been given by a witness before the Commission that Arthur Orton had a mark on his arm, and the jury were reminded that that testimony was adduced before the defendants' advisers had any knowledge whatever of that fact; so that Don Pedro Pablo Toro, to whom he alluded, had afforded a curious confirmation of part of the case he was endeavouring to establish. The baptism into the Catholic Church of "Arthur," the name by which Orton was known in South America, was briefly described and discussed. The answer of the claimant in cross-examination—that he had been hunting and shooting in Melipilla—was refuted by the actual state of things, which was that nothing could be found either to hunt or shoot in that place or its vicinity. Jocosely intimating that there was, at least, one point of similarity between the claimant and Arthur Orton, because each had such a reverence for truth, that he only spoke it on particular occasions, the Attorney-General referred to the statement of the claimant that he had been at college with the Queen's children. The reluctance of Don Pedro Castro to supply letters bearing on the matter was indicated as a proof that that witness expected material considerations for impeding the action of the defendants' advisers. The photographs of Roger Tichborne, enlarged from daguerreotypes, were next considered, and the fact was again dwelt upon that the original pictures which the claimant had affirmed to be taken at Southampton were in reality produced in Santiago. The distinction in dress in the different likenesses previously noted was again pointed out. Recurring to the evidence of Don Pedro Castro, the learned gentleman urged the importance of the admission made by that witness to the effect that he thought in writing to Mr. Tichborne he was really writing to Arthur Orton. What, he asked, could be the answer to that evidence except the suggestion that a system of wholesale bribery had been organised? The claimant dared not appear in person before the Chili Commission, which had, in fact, convicted him of a mass of accumulative falsehood. Apologising for the wearisome length to which his speech had already extended, the Attorney-General reminded the jury that he was the advocate of a child whose future depended in great measure on what he said, and he could not conscientiously pass over anything which might hereafter be even a feather's weight in the scale. Further, if he had any conception of the answer by which his observations would be met, he might be able to reply to it with more conciseness; at present, however, he was fighting in the dark. He next read some letters from Roger Tichborne, describing his travels in South America, and notes by the way, with the view of showing by contrast that these records could not have been written by the claimant. After the adjournment, the Attorney-General recapitulated the sources of information which were at the disposal of the claimant on his arrival in England. An advertisement had appeared as early as May 14, 1863, in which Lady Tichborne sought information of her son Roger, who, it was stated, had sailed in a vessel called by her LaBella—a mode of expression, be it observed, used by the claimant, though in fact, the name of the ship was the Bella, without the French article preceding it. The case of "Tichborne v. Gosford" had occurred soon after claimant's arrival in this country, and from the affidavits produced at that time he was able to gather facts regarding the loss of the vessel. Lloyd's record of the finding of one of her boats, of her round-house, a water-cask, a chest of drawers, bedding, &c., was also within his reach. The claimant's story was that the Bella had sprung a leak and had gone down in smooth water. But surely, urged the learned counsel, that was inconsistent with the finding of the bedding and the chest of drawers mentioned as belonging to the ship, which could not, if she had sunk filled with water, have escaped out of the cabins. The incidents of Roger's leaving Rio de Janeiro without a passport, and the smuggling him on board by the captain, were next related, and Captain Oates's evidence about these events adduced. Captain Oates knew to a great extent what had taken place on board the Bella, and if the claimant were not an impostor he would have confronted that witness. But there were places to which the claimant would not go, and chances of persons whom he would not encounter. The subterfuge of the claimant that he was drunk when he was at Rio—so much so that he could not be found for a couple of days—and also when he went on board the Bella, would be denied by Jules Berrant in person. Although claimant had represented that he was unconscious of what occurred on board, he was nevertheless able to give specific evidence about what took place before the vessel started. He had said, amongst other things, that he had left his luggage and a box of letters with Jules Berrant, who had promised to send them on; the policy of making this statement, however, was not plain, unless, like another professor of imposture, it was to keep his hand in. The charge had been made against Jules Berrant that, availing himself of the claimant's drunkenness, he had taken possession of his luggage. Berrant would appear in the witness-box, and would swear not only that claimant was not Roger Tichborne, but that, when Roger went on board the Bella, he was perfectly sober, and that they had parted on the best of terms. The claimant's description of the vessel was then detailed, and the incidents of the wreck, as depicted by him, approached. It being four o'clock, the continuation of this recital was postponed until Monday morning.

(*Home News*, Feb. 23.)

WE have to record the completion of the Attorney-General's reply in the Tichborne case. Sir John Coleridge on Wednesday, the 26th day of his address, summed up his arguments in a close and effective way, and denounced those who had found the money for carrying on the contest as wicked gamblers, whose demand of huge interest showed that they regarded the claim as a mere speculation. He had on a previous day entered upon the story about Mrs. Radcliffe, whose womanly courage in meeting the foul charge against her he eulogised in glowing words, and he described the claimant as a villain who had "in infernal council" contrived the accusation, in ignorance that the real contents of the sealed packet were known, and known not to be that which he had sworn they were. Like Nicholas Nickleby when he thrashed the brutal schoolmaster, Sir John "reserved all his strength for the last dozen finishing cuts," and certainly they were administered with no lack of vigour, the claimant being described, on the two days, as a scoundrel, an impostor, a forger, a ruffian, a rascal, and a snob. A very adroit use was made of some beautiful lines written by a Tichborne who died for the Babington conspiracy, lines which "the illustrious father of a yet more distinguished son" had traced to their right author—the discoverer was the elder Mr. Disraeli. The Attorney-General's peroration was not florid, but was powerful, and at the end he told the jury that though they had not the sword of Justice to punish conspirators, they had the scales of Justice in which to weigh an injured claim, and he appealed to them to do right to an infant that represented a family unstained for ages. He then put Lord Bellew into the box, and proved his marking finger Tichborne with the indelible tattoo. Since then Mrs. Radcliffe has been examined, and she has emphatically declared that the entire story told respecting her by the plaintiff is an absolute falsehood, that nothing ever passed between her and her cousin Roger that might not have passed between an honourable man and a pure-minded girl, and that she and her cousin exchanged locks of hair in token of attachment. Great interest was excited by the maligned lady's tendering two locks of the hair of Roger Tichborne, which she had preserved. The claimant just showed himself in court for a few minutes, but did not remain to hear Mrs. Radcliffe's examination. Mr. Alfred Seymour, M. P., uncle to Roger, declared the claimant to be an impostor, and the Dowager Lady Tichborne (a natural child of Mr. Seymour's father), as a sort of monomaniac, whose testimony was valueless.

REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 22.

On going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Cardwell moved the Army Estimates, and described the general outlines of the Governmental scheme for the reorganization of the land forces of the Crown. Mr. Cardwell stated that the total estimate for last year was £15,851,709, and the total estimate for this year is £14,824,500, showing a saving of £1,027,290. The balance is due to a more accurate valuation of the non-effective services between the War Office and the India Office. There has been no substantial reduction either in men or in material. The regimental numbers for 1872-3 are 133,649 men, as compared with 135,047 in 1871-2, or 1,398 fewer—a circumstance which is accounted for by the redistribution of troops. The present estimates add 590 men to the army service corps, and 336 men to the army hospital corps which has been reorganized. There is now a larger force at home than there has been at any former period of peace, and the number of battalions in the United Kingdom and abroad are exactly equal. During the year 23,198 recruits have been enlisted, and their quality is most favourably reported on by the Inspector-General. The milita numbered 112,128 men—some 26,900 short of the establishment voted by the House. The volunteers showed an increase of 3,062 efficients, and 4,766 extra efficients. The army reserve now numbered 7,000, and was to be augmented to 10,000; the militia reserve numbered 28,325—all liable to serve abroad; the second-class reserve 25,000. There are, therefore, near upon 300,000 men of regulars and militia reserve, and, adding the volunteers, a total force of 461,000, of whom 146,590 are liable to serve abroad. Mr. Cardwell announced that the cost of the abolition of purchase so far had not been so great as was anticipated; and for this year, instead of the £1,600,000 calculated to be necessary by the actuaries, only £255,000 would be asked for. In carrying out the Royal Warrant on Promotion, steps would be taken to reduce officers' expenses in such matters as uniforms, bands, and messes; the privileges of the Guards would be abolished, except those of the majors of the Household Cavalry, who will still rank as lieutenant-colonels, and the commandants of battalions of Foot Guards, who will continue to rank as colonels. Measures had been taken for accelerating promotion in the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, of which the chief were the substitution of the rank of major for first captain and the employment of a certain number of lieutenant-colonels in the reserve forces. An Order in Council had been passed, under the Act of last session, by which the powers of the lords-lieutenant will cease, and the management of the reserve forces will be invested in the Ministers of the Crown. Mr. Cardwell said he had always maintained that localization was the object which we should seek to attain, and with us localization means identification with a locality for the purposes of recruiting, of training, of connecting regulars with auxiliaries, and of connecting the reserves with those who are actually under the standards. He believed that the principles of localization, wisely carried into effect, will attract to the standards classes which do not now join them, will spread abroad a knowledge of the advantages which are offered by service in the army, and will associate the army with ties of family and kindred. It will induce men from the militia to join the army, and it will destroy competition in recruiting between the army and the militia. It was proposed to divide the country into territorial districts in each of which there would be a battalion of the line and two militia regiments, and with hem would be brigaded the volunteers of the district under the command of a lieutenant-colonel of the regulars, acting as brigadier. Each district would have a local central depot, at which the recruiting and training would be carried on not only of the militia, but of the reserves and of the recruits for the line battalions. There would always be a battalion of a regiment abroad and one at home; one would furnish the other with recruits, and the officers and men of the two would be interchangeable. There will be in the United Kingdom sixty-six districts. In Scotland there will be nine for eighteen battalions. In Ireland there will be eight for sixteen battalions. The remaining forty-nine districts will be in England. There will also be artillery districts with local central depots, each under a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, at the head of the regular, militia, and volunteer batteries. But the only connection proposed between the cavalry and the yeomanry is that the adjutant and the permanent staff of the latter will be taken from the former, and cavalry officers will be allowed to retire on half-pay to serve in yeomanry regiments. Provision will be made for training both the militia and volunteers in camp, and for their training in brigade with the regulars; but though the latter will be under the command of the lieutenant-colonel of the district, their internal organization will not be altered. For the volunteer artillery the brigade system will be discontinued, and no more field guns will be issued to them. Counties will be relieved of the charge of supporting militia storehouses, and also with a view to decentralization there would be local depots, from which stores will be drawn without applying to the War Office. A camp of instruction will be established in the Northern counties, and a training ground in the metropolis for the use of all corps in the vicinity. These proposals would entail a a cost of £3,550,000, to be raised by terminable annuities, and not out of the taxes for the year. Mr. Cardwell then spoke of the great success of the autumn manœuvres, which it was intended to repeat this year, though the district was not decided upon. In conclusion, he dwelt on the advantages derived from the union of the War Office and the Horse Guards.

A conversation upon various details of the scheme followed, in which Lord Elcho, Lord Bury, Colonel Barttelot, and some other members took part, at the end of which it was settled that further debate should be postponed until Monday week, when the memorandum of the Commander-in-Chief and the report of General M'Dougall's Committee will be before the House.

A ROMANTIC INDIAN MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT CASE.

GILCHRIST *v.* HERBERT.

THIS suit, in which the Master of the Rolls delivered judgment on February 12, was instituted to establish a pre-nuptial contract, and though the outline of the plaintiff's case was simple enough, the details were of a quite romantic character. The plaintiff went to Calcutta in 1843, and in September 1846 she married her first husband, W. L. Farquhar, who died in October 1859. Her last husband, James Gilchrist, was a very intimate friend of many years' standing of the plaintiff and her first husband. After the death of her first husband, whose affairs at his decease were in a complicated condition, the plaintiff, with the advice of Mr. Gilchrist, let the upper part of the house in which she was residing (at Calcutta) to a physician, Dr. Evans, who was in a large practice there, and who had visited at the plaintiff's house in her first husband's lifetime. This was in November 1860, and early in 1861 Dr. Evans made the plaintiff an offer of marriage, which she accepted. It appeared that the plaintiff occasionally consulted Dr. Evans in her perplexities, and that he sometimes spoke to the plaintiff as to the frequency of Mr. Gilchrist's visits, which she ascribed to the interest he took in her affairs, from his long intimacy with the family. A short time after the plaintiff's engagement to Dr. Evans, Mr. Gilchrist asked the plaintiff whether the report as to an engagement was true, and she informed him it was. A few days after this Mr. Gilchrist called upon the plaintiff, and, expressing his disappointment, said he had hoped to marry her himself; and in February 1861 he wrote to the plaintiff a letter, which the plaintiff alleged was in the words or to the following effect:—"You know I am a wealthy man. If you will become my wife I will provide for you handsomely, as you know I have but one child to provide for, to whom you can be a mother, and I will also educate and provide for your children." This letter the plaintiff showed at the time to her sister, Miss Wright, who, being aware of the plaintiff's engagement to Dr. Evans, urged her to show it to him, which she accordingly did. The plaintiff did not reply to that letter, except by telling Mr. Gilchrist that she was engaged to Dr. Evans, and had no reply to make. Towards the end of the month of March following Mr. Gilchrist sent another letter to the plaintiff, the substance of which she alleged to be as follows:—"I am waiting for an answer to my last letter, and if you will decline the doctor and marry me I will settle upon you 10,000*l.* pin money, and make my will, and divide my property between you and my daughter. I will make my will and leave you half my property, and that will shall never be altered. I will call round and see you this evening." The plaintiff thereupon accepted the above offer, and shortly afterwards showed the last-mentioned letter to Dr. Evans, who, observing upon what money could do, released the plaintiff from her engagement. It was then arranged that the plaintiff and her intended husband should make a secret of their engagement, which he did not wish to come to the knowledge of his family. Mr. Gilchrist left Calcutta for England in the following month of June, returning in November, and in the spring of 1862, in contemplation of his marriage and retirement from India, he desired the plaintiff to sell her furniture, &c. This she did, and it was arranged that they should be privately married in England, the plaintiff coming home by way of the Cape, and Mr. Gilchrist coming overland, so that they should reach England about the same time, which in fact they did within four days. After a trip to Scotland, where the plaintiff was introduced to the sister of Mr. Gilchrist as his future wife, she returned to London, and was surprised by a letter from Gilchrist to the effect that she must prepare to leave for India about November, when he too expected to be in Calcutta, as his family were displeased at the idea of his marriage; but he would not alter his views. Gilchrist accordingly proceeded to India by the last October mail, 1862, the plaintiff following in November, and after being met at Calcutta by Gilchrist and her sister, she went to reside with a Mrs. Winser, under a promise of secrecy to Gilchrist as to the engagement. While there a gentleman named Barnes was anxious to know whether the plaintiff was free to accept his addresses, and ascertained from Mrs. Winser that such was not the case, by reason of her engagement to Mr. Gilchrist. This inquiry led the plaintiff to complain to Gilchrist of the secrecy as to the engagement, and brought a letter from him to her, and which she was to show Mrs. Winser, in substance as follows:—"As regards our conversation last night, notwithstanding you have in your possession proof of my promises and intentions to you by letter and word, I repeat again in other words, for your satisfaction, I swear to God and make you a solemn vow I will settle 10,000*l.* as promised on you as pin-money, and make my will and leave you half my property, and that will shall never be altered. I shall leave the other half to my dear Lœtitia, and appoint you her guardian." The marriage took place on April 1, 1863, at Calcutta, and the plaintiff and husband left for England on the 6th, and they arrived in due course. After living together for a few weeks the husband unexpectedly left home, and was not found by his wife for some days. In July 1863 the plaintiff presented a petition for restitution of conjugal rights, but the plaintiff and her husband having met from time to time, though not with the approval of the plaintiff's advisers, the proceedings terminated in a separation deed, notwithstanding which the plaintiff and her husband afterwards cohabited as man and wife. It appeared, indeed, that the husband accompanied his wife to Southamption on her last trip to India in April 1864. On her return at that time to Calcutta, whither her husband was to follow her, in the steamship Candia, of which the plaintiff was a passenger from Aden to Calcutta, was overtaken by a fearful storm, during which all the baggage, letters, &c., belonging to the passengers were pounded into pulp, and among the plaintiff's property on board were the letters written to her as abovementioned by her late husband, and which alone contained the terms of his alleged pre-nuptial promises. The plaintiff, however, eventually reached Calcutta in safety, and though while there she wrote frequently to her husband, she never received any reply, nor did he ever go again to India. She returned to England in 1865, and saw her husband but once or twice afterwards. He died in December 1868, leaving a will giving the bulk of his fortune to his daughter Lœtitia. In 1870 the plaintiff filed this bill, setting up the terms of the letter as constituting the marriage contract, and praying a declaration that she was entitled either absolutely or for life to one-half of her late husband's property, which is considerable in value. Mr. Romilly said that, after a careful consideration of the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff had established her case, and therefore there would be a decree to the effect that after payment of the debts and funeral expenses of Mr. Gilchrist, one-half of his property should be handed to the plaintiff, but she must give up the bond for 10,000*l.* in question, which allowed her 200*l.* a year after his decease. The estate is said to exceed 140,000*l.*—*Overland Mail*, Feb. 16.

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